[P.69(A)] SA19 Talamanca SA19
Bribri
Cabecar

476 traditions, are known by the Spanish term
574 *juntas* or *bLo-ʒé* (chicha-to drink) in Bribri,
273 or in Cabécar *dí*[204]-*ʒə* (chicha-to drink). They are held when there is need of group labor such as building a house, clearing a field,
[571] making a bridge, etc. It is the only time except at death or bone burial that groups of people meet. The person giving the *junta* must supply liberal quantities of chicha and at least sufficient food. Dancing with singing, particularly
[535] on the Caribbean side, forms part of the enter-
[533] tainment. On the Pacific, singing is not as
[184] [TEXT CONTINUES TOP OF P.69(B)--Analyst]
[534]

THE ARTS

534 **Musical Instruments.** Upright drums are the preferred instruments of Talamanca. In pre-
[172] Columbian graves they are found fashioned of clay and occur from miniature sizes to three
[824] feet in height. Today they are made of palm
[237] or cedar with one end covered with iguana skin and the other end open. The skin is
[381] fastened to the wood with a glue made from the red fruit of the *butsí* tree and is then tied
[824] with *pita*. Their size varies from two and a half to three feet and they are played by hand. Formerly a small all-wooden drum with a
[766] U-shaped slit[205] was used at the burial of
[184] chiefs. These were played with a bone or a stick. The people on the Pacific side do not have the upright drum but use the Chiricano *caja* or round drum of palm wood covered at
[237] both ends with wild boar skin and played with two sticks.

534 In Talamanca, and as a rule in all *jarwá*
237 houses, armadillo shells are rubbed with a stick while those of land turtles are used in a similar manner or as clappers. The conch shell is made
[202] into a horn to relay messages but not for a musical instrument. Rattles of gourds filled with seeds or pebbles and with fowl bone or wooden handles are also seen.

533 **Tempo.** There are varied beats for the upright drum: 4 short and 1 long; 3 short and 1 long; 2 short and 1 long. As many as twenty drums were played at one time in Talamanca
[184] when the Singer functioned. On the Pacific side, the old pieces are seldom heard. The
[TEXT CONTINUES middle of P.69(B)--Analyst]

[192] [204] *dí* is also the word for water and is often used for river.